BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1856.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6 do do do	7 00
Do. do.	12 do do do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do do do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-Sw—15-tf

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4—56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20—

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. E. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 —tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—32-tf

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by
Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost*. All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County.
GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-tIJ.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REMOVING South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Eolia (now Long Creek) in New Hanover County.
Dec. 5th, 1856 14-4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 -36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m*]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
June 27th, 1856. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad j ins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r. of Maurice A. Moore, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Maurice A. Moore.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21 —12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William Sutton, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

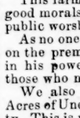
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William K. Covell, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Albert Adams, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS ON the night of the 8th November, a mulatto boy named "HAYWOOD," about sixteen years of age, well grown and stout for that age—will weigh 150 pounds. Has a smile on his countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for his return to either of the Subscribers or his lodgment in any jail so we can get him.
BRYAN BENNETT,
T. J. BENNETT.
Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 17th, 1856 12-6t

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

Schools.

W. J. BINGHAM.
ASSISTED BY HIS SON, proposes re-opening his Select School at Oaks, Orange Co. N. C., on the 11th of February, 1857.
A gentleman suitable to board school boys, can find a good situation here.
Address W. J. Bingham, Oaks, Orange, Co. N. C.
Nov. 28—13-4t.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value o an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Classical Department,	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Sept. 19, 1856. Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees. 3-tf.

General Notices.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMVS M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Governess and Assistant in Liter ary Department.
Miss S. R. KERR, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss R. J. DOUGHERTY, Music Teacher.
THE next session of this Institution will commence Thursday the fifteenth January.
The Trustees can state with confidence, that they have secured an able and efficient corps of Teachers—have employed an obliging and energetic Steward, and hesitate not in saying that they can offer every inducement to be found in Institutions of similar character.
Rates of Tuition are for the higher branches, $15 00
Intermediate Studies, 12 00
Primary " 8 00
French " 10 00
Music, with the use of Instrument, 20 00
JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.
Dec. 12, 1856. 15-3t

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, and close the last Thursday in May, 1857, under the following Faculty:
Rev. S. M. FROST, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages, &c.
J. P. NELSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
L. F. WHITAKER, Esq., Professor of Music.
Miss OLIVIA WRIGHT, Assistant in Music.
Miss J. E. GILBERT, Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting.
Miss MARGARET CAMPBELL, in charge of the Preparatory Department.
Expenses per Session in the College Department, for Board and Tuition $70 00
Expenses per Session in the Preparatory Department, for Board and Tuition 60 00
For Circulars giving further information, apply to
S. M. FROST, President.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from fishing or in any way trespassing upon his lands and fishery, located upon the Banks, upon both sides of New Topsail Inlet, extending twenty-five acres on the West of said Inlet, and fifty acres on the East, as he is determined to enforce the penalties of the Law upon all such trespassers.
J. W. HOWARD.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t*

MASONIC DEDICATION.
THE Dedication of Siloam Lodge No. 178, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, N. C., will take place on the 27th instant.
Members of Sister Lodges, trancient Brethren and the public generally, are invited to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion.
Dec. 1st, A. D., 1856. A. L. 5856.
By order of the Lodge.
JAS. E. WARD, Secretary.
Dec. 12th, 1856. 15-2t.

$50 REWARD.

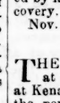
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having at October Term, A. D., 1856, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make out and present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale at public Auction, at the late residence of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, at Kenansville, on Thursday, 22d day of January next, all the perishable property of said deceased, and at the same time the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for twelve months. I shall also sell at Kenansville, on same day, several likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of James H. Jerman, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bonds with good security required. The legal rate of discount will be allowed for cash payments.
WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of moving West, offers for Sale his Land lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County. Said land contains about 806 Acres, 350 of which is good farming Land adopted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Peas, Wheat &c. There is also on Said Land about two tasks of Turpentine boxes. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Harrell's Store. New Hanover County. Terms made easy.
In my absence apply to O. Fennell, Jr.
Nov. 28—13-tf. H. S. FENNELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHRS. D. C. HULSE, AND Wm. H. Smith.
75 boxes Cheese;
10 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
20 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers;
10 bbls. do do do;
10 cases prepared Potash;
25 boxes Starch;
4 bbls. W. B. Lamp Oil;
5 do Lard;
10 do Buckwheat Meal;
4 half bb

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1856.

The Commissioners' Election.

The Democrats will not permit themselves to be drawn into an aimless excitement over the municipal election, nor will they be parties to any heated discussion, the tendency of which might be to draw the viel of partizan feeling between the eyes of any portion of our citizens, and the *real* facts as they exist. For our own part, we mean to say but little, and that little calmly, from a *feeling* of what we believe to be due to our party, and not from any desire for controversy.

A meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday night, which passed a series of resolutions marked by singular bitterness, when it is borne in mind that they proceeded from a party whose opponents were running no ticket—courting no contest—leaving the track clear and open to be walked over, paced over, trotted over or gallopped over as might suit the taste of those entering. But passing over this heedlessly bitter tone, let us look at a charge against the Democratic party contained in the last resolution passed by that meeting :

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions adopted at the Democratic meeting on the 15th inst., and published in the *Journal* of to-day, are calculated to injure the credit of the town abroad, and thereby depreciate the value of the town bonds, and embarrass the administration of the town for the ensuing year.

Unfortunately it would appear that the offence with which the Democratic party is charged, is wholly beyond its power to commit. If we are rightly informed, the party in power have had bonds in hand for months upon months—offered 7 per cent interest on them, and sold—not a dollar's worth, out of the thousands they are authorized to issue. We have heard that some two hundred dollars worth had been parted with, for a fair equivalent, no doubt, but none at all sold It would strike most folks, after reflecting upon this, that the mere statement of a well known fact by the Democratic party, could not deprive the Town government of much credit abroad. It would be hard for them to do worse with the sale of bonds than they already have done. We most sincerely trust they will do better. With the unquestioned security to the bonds, and with the rate of interest offered, they present a capital investment, and the wonder is why no more of these bonds have been disposed of. A little discussion of this matter might improve the saleability of the bonds. It *could* not injure it. It *could not* depreciate the market value of bonds which under the existing *regime* never have entered the market at all.

What have the Democrats done, that a hue and cry should be raised against them? They have stated that the town is embarrassed. The Mayor in his report admits the same thing; we don't believe anybody seriously denies it. They have stated that thinking men pause before assuming the task of its extrication. The members of Committees on either side who have had in hand the formation of a ticket, know how true this is. To meet the financial difficulty full in the face, will necessitate heavily increased taxation, much trouble and much uneasiness; causing much complaint and not a little pressure. Men who have been excluded from all participation, at a time when that participation might have been useful in preventing embarrassment, do not care for coming in just at that precise period when the pressure of these embarrassments begins to be felt, and the Democratic party did not feel that it had any right to urge them.

☞ The exhibit made by the Treasurer, shows that things have progressed in advance of the means of the Town in the present state of affairs. That the whole debt for the large town-building must go over to the next year, floating and unfunded; that the thing must go on bonds or no bonds, or suffer great loss on what has been done. All these things are so, and more that might be mentioned, showing at least this much, that a proper balance between ends and available means does not exist; that either great mistakes were made in the calculations, or that no calculation were made.

Any excited defence of the board against abuses is thrown away, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, since the resolutions contain no imputation upon persons, as such.

They state what is believed to be the fact, nothing more. Any excitement of any kind is thrown away when there is only one party to it. Any talk about injuring credit is all a mistake. Democrats have some little property that is embarked in the same ship.

The Re-opening of the Slave Trade.

The ill-advised or totally unadvised action of Governor Adams, of South Carolina, in bringing this question forward in his late message, seems to have been met by equally ill-advised movements in and out of Congress.

On Monday last, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, sprung the question in the House by offering the following resolution, which under a suspension of the rules and the coercion of the previous question was passed through, against the protest of numbers of those who voted for it, so far as it simply expressed opposition to the re-opening of the slave-trade, but who distinctly stated that they did not wish to be understood as voting for Mr. Etheridge's notions or opinions on the subject :

Resolved, That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

We cannot but believe that Mr. Etheridge sprung this upon the House for some sinister purpose. He would accept of no amendment or modification, and the speaker ruled all explanations out of order.—Thus the resolution passed by 152 to 57; the Democrats from North Carolina voting against it and the Know Nothings for it.

Immediately after Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolution, which was passed by a vote of 183 to 8 :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

This, from the vote upon it, would appear to embody the real opinion of the House, and was so voted for without explanation or protest, while that offered by Etheridge did not, at least not where it went any further than this of Mr. Orr. But what had the House to do with this thing. It was not before them formally or informally, neither directly nor by implication. The House had nothing to do with it.—Congress is made to form laws, not to enact opinions for the people.

☞ It is said that the publishers of Dr. Kane account of his exploration will pay him over on the 1st January, fifty thousand dollars copy-right per centage on the work. Meanwhile the Doctor goes to Europe to die of Consumption brought on by his exposure in the frozen latitudes.

THEY KEEP COMING.—We got any number of President's Messages this morning in our exchanges.—They'll "keep a coming" till after Christmas. It's but a week till Christmas now.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—The Somerset (Md.) Union records the death of George J. H. Beauchamp, Esq., from a sore toe, brought on by the rubbing of a boot.

☞ We shall look with considerable anxiety for the next news from the Isthmus, although we fear that they will be very different from what we could wish. There are now two variant accounts of the position of things in Nicaragua. One represents Walker as victorious, and his affairs flourishing; the other says that he is on the verge of ruin, and that nothing can avert his fall. We are forced to the belief that the latter account is the correct one. All accounts agree in saying that he burned Grenada, the chief City and Capital of *his* part of Nicaragua. This he would never have done, had he been able to maintain himself there or keep up the semblance of a seat of government. In fact he must have felt desperate before he could be driven to the destruction of one of the capitals of the Republic; once a large city and still containing, previous to its destruction, a population of ten to sixteen thousand. The native Central Americans can never forgive him. After the destruction of Grenada and Massaya, he might be the head of an American colony in Nicaragua, but we question if he could ever establish any stronger hold on the country than that which the rifles and bayonets of his army of adventurers would give him.

Our sympathies in such a struggle are pretty strongly in favor of men of our own race, language and color, especially when we know that they are in a tight place among ruthless foes. But we fear the acknowledgment must be made, that there has been pretty wild work in Nicaragua since the advent of Walker. We fear that his men, with honorable exceptions, have been rather unholy apostles for the conversion of the benighted Nicaraguans. Upon the whole, perhaps, the world would eventually be benefitted by having the present races rooted out from there, and a pure white race substituted, and this, it strikes us, would be the eventual course of things, should Walker be able to arrange matters in his own way. But really we cannot think that the Nicaraguans are at all to blame for having some objections to being rooted out or used up for the benefit of the rest of mankind. They are not much account, to be sure, and are behind the age, but when let alone they have their little dances, plays, love-makings, &c., and perhaps while away their lives as little unhappily as most mortals They have their little wars too—innocent enough in their way, since their battles used to be fought at a respectable distance, with a mile or two between the combattants Walker has to bear the blame of introducing killing each other as a part of the programme on such occasions, and now the "natives" want to kill him.

Somehow, we cannot help thinking that the days when "Free Companies" could be maintained, have passed away. Private wars against even the feeblest governments or peoples must eventually fail. This of Walker's we fear is drawing to the same sort of consummation that marked the close of his Sonora raid. Recruits may arrive from the United States in time to avert the catastrope for the present, but we see no chance for Walker's attaining any more real authority that attaches to the leadership of the free companies thus formed.

The African Slave Trade.

The North makes a fuss over the mere mention of the revival of this trade, because it gives it an opportunity to turn up its holy eyes and clasp its holy hands and renew its holy crusade against the South, which left to itself does not want to re-open this trade—which never did have anything to do with it—which never fitted out a slaver at any of its ports, and never got any of the money earned in the traffic. But the trade *is* carried on, and largely too—that everybody knows. Cuba and Brazil receive slaves daily from the Coast of Africa, and the vessels in which these slaves cross the ocean are built at New York, Boston, or away down in Maine, and holy Fifth Avenue Saints, and "solid" men of Boston who swell their profits by their connection with such adventures, are enabled to patronize the Emigrant Aid Society and pay liberally for "Bleeding Kanzas."—All acquainted with the matter testify to the fact that slavers are nearly all American built vessels, mainly because of the superior sailing qualities of American vessels of the class used for that purpose.

It is also known that most of the slaves are carried under the American flag, because United States national ships alone have the right to search vessels bearing the American flag, whereas those bearing any other flag are subject to search by any man-of-war. No doubt our African squadron does its duty, but the number of vessels is altogether too small to effectually prevent the abuse of our flag in this way.

So, in fact, the slave trade has never been closed. It is now carried on actively. It is carried on with the knowledge, connivance and participation of northern men, in northern ships, and with northern capital; the only difference being that the slaves, instead of supplying the labor market of the Southern States, where they would be well treated, are carried to Cuba and the Brazils, where the case is very different. The mere talk of legalizing the foreign slave trade, excites a holy horror against the South among the people of that section by whom the trade is now carried on illegally. What humbug.

☞ Col. John McRae, of Wilmington, and Dr. J. H. Gibbon, of Charlotte, constituted the N. C. members of the business committee in the recent southern convention.

Messrs. Hubbard, of Alabama, Ashe, of N. Carolina and DeBow, of La., constitute a committee to report to the next meeting a detective police system for the South to be supported by planters and slaveholders. The object being to devise some means to prevent our slave population being tampered with.

The next meeting is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., the recent meeting at Savannah was much the largest which has as yet taken place.

In connection with the question of southern independence, the questions may, and we think ought to be asked: How many powder factories are there South of the Potomac? What supply of the munitions of war exists in any or all parts of the South? What quantity of small arms and artillery have we? What are our facilities for producing these things, promptly and in quantities suited to any emergency? We are no alarmists, but it is no new thing to say that men have got to look disunion in the face as at least a possibility; that they do so look at it; that they talk about it; that they calculate many things in connection with it. Certain it is that they do not sufficiently appreciate the momentous character of the considerations suggested by the foregoing questions. Should the struggle come, they would be *vital* questions.

☞ There was a meeting last night at the Court House, and we heard considerable rapping and so forth, about eight o'clock. What was done we have not learned. We presume it will all be published.—It struck us that it must have required pretty hard pumping to get up any great enthusiasm or excitement at the present time.

P. S. We understand that the present Board of Commissioners was re nominated. In common with the majority of the Democratic party we are unwilling to urge Democrats to take off the hands of those in power the management of the responsibilities they have incurred, but shall carry out in good faith the spirit and language of the last resolution adopted at the Democratic meeting, to pursue no factious course nor offer any factious opposition to any measures which may appear to us to be for the good of the Town, no matter from whom they may proceed. We differ from the exhibit made in regard to the Subscription to the Charlotte Road. We look upon it as binding. We do not hold the present Board wholly responsible for *that*, however.

Daily Journal 17th inst.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Democratic Association and other Democratic citizens of the Town of Wilmington, was held at the Court House on Monday evening, Dec. 15th, 1856.

Dr. Bellamy, the President of the Association, explained the object of the meeting, which was to submit to the Democratic party at large, the conclusion to which, after due deliberation, the Ward Committees of the Association had come with reference to the approaching municipal election. These committees met at different times, and after taking every proper means to enable them to judge fairly and understandingly, had concluded to recommend that no Democratic ticket for Commissioners be run at the approaching election on Thursday next. The committees did not assume the right to decide this matter. This was for the party to do, and therefore this meeting had been called.

The President requested Messrs. Styron and Fulton to act as Secretaries.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., on behalf of a committee appointed by the meeting of the ward committees, offered a few remarks explanatory of the existing state of things, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, as the report which he was instructed to make :—

WHEREAS,—Under a party control in which Democrats have had no participation, and for which the Democratic party has had no responsibility, the municipal affairs of Town have arrived at a position of embarrassment, which causes thinking men to pause before assuming the task of their extrication; and whereas it would be manifestly unjust for Democrats to be charged with the exclusive responsibility, labor, and perhaps odium attaching to the measures and efforts absolutely necessary for their re-establishment.

Be it Therefore Resolved, That the Democratic party deems it inexpedient to run a Democratic ticket for Commissioners at the approaching election, leaving the responsibility of doing so with those who have heretofore managed things in their own way, and under whose administration the Town occupies the position which it now does.

Resolved, That while *as a party*, we cannot consent to assume this responsibility which we have not incurred, yet as *citizens* equally and mutually interested with all others, we desire to pursue no factious course and offer no factious opposition to any measures which may be proposed for the good of the Town, for the relief of its embarrassments and the advancement of its prosperity.

The question was upon the adoption of the report embodied in these resolutions. After some conversational debate, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned. J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.

JAS. FULTON, C. W. STYRON, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, December 13th, 1856.

The published reports give only a faint idea of the amount of business transacted by the General Assembly since the commencement of the session. The public affairs are in a more advanced stage than has usually been the case at this early period. The members are talented, attentive, and evidently well versed in the routine of Legislation; every measure proposed, receives a careful and candid consideration before a decision is given on its merits. It must be peculiarly gratifying to the Democracy of the State, whose representatives form the majority, to find that the men selected have thus far proved themselves able and faithful guardians of the important interests confided to their care.

It is deserving of notice, that the present General Assembly are seemingly more popular than many of their predecessors; if we are to judge of that fact, from the amount of hospitality extended to them by the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity. The cares and labors of the day have been lightened by the social enjoyments of the evening. The two last weeks have been fruitful in pleasant "re-unions," which serve to soften the unavoidable asparities of political warfare.

The closing festivity of this week was at the spacious mansion of Wm. W. Holden, Esq., where nearly two hundred of the members of the General Assembly and the principal citizens of Raleigh, Democrats, Whigs and "Americans" mingled in the "least of reason and the flow of soul." It was to all present, an evening of unalloyed pleasure. The choicest refreshments were at the service of the numerous guests, and a splendid supper closed the joyous scene. It was after the solemn "chimes of midnight" when the party seperated; deeply impressed with the unceasing attention and unbounded hospitalities of the talented and popular host. LEBO.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Further from California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer George Law arrived here this evening, with California dates to the 20th ultimo, and $1,600,000 in treasure. She brings nothing in the way of news beyond what was embraced in the New Orleans despatch.

The only news from Panama concerning General Walker states the arrival there of four soldiers belonging to the Nicaraguan army, recently escaped from the Rivas party. They represent Walker's men to be in great destitution and dying daily from cholera.

Further from Nicaragua---Movements of General Walker---Burning of the City of Granada---Naval Intelligence, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steamship Tennessee arrived here this morning from Nicaragua. The accounts brought by her of General Walker's movements are substantially the same as those telegraphed from Charleston on Saturday. She brings no papers, and our intelligence is furnished by the purser of the steamer Tennessee.

General Walker had fought several successful battles since the departure of the last steamer. He had, however, on account of the sickness prevailing at Granada, found it necessary to evacuate and burn that city, having first removed the sick and wounded to Omistept. He was at Virgin Bay, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, when he would attack Rivas.

The naval engagement before reported took place in the harbor of San Juan, between the Nicaraguan schooner Granada, with two six-pounders and twenty-eight men, and the Costa Rican brig, with six nine-pounders and one hundred and fourteen men.—The latter was blown up, and forty of her crew rescued. The Costa Rican brig had on board a large supply of stores, ammunition and specie for the allied army.

From Honduras.

BOSTON, December 13.—The brig helen Jane has arrived from Honduras, with dates to the 25th ultimo. The country was tranquil. The excitement caused by General Walker, and the appearance of affairs in Nicaragua, had somewhat subsided. There was nothing new in regared to the future course of Honduras in supporting other States against Walker. The news of Walker's success was not known to the people of Honduras, and it was believed that Walker had been defeated.

The party of American gold diggers at Honduras, for some time past, in search of precious metals, had nea ly all left the country on account of the sickly climate, which has proved on the coast very debilitating to Americans.

From Mexico—Surrender of Puebla.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The steamer Calhoun has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst. Puebla surrended to the government forces on the 6th inst. The news of Vidaurri's treaty is confirmed. Pronunciamentos are still the order of the day. Gen. Alvarez had taken the field in defense of the government.

Another Duel.

WASHINGTON Dec. 15.—It was reported in the House to day that Mr. Stephens, of Georgia has sent a challange, or note preliminary thereto, to Mr. Hill one of the Fillmore electors of that State. Their difficulties grew out of a question of veracity concerning the terms agreed on by them for conducting public discussion during the presidential contest.

Vessel Ashore.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The schooner Albemarle, from Pantego, N. C., is ashore at Sandy Hook, and full of water. No lives have been lost.

From Port Au Prince.

NEW YORK Dec. 15.—Advices from port au Prince, dated Dec 2d, report business as dull in all kind of American produce. Coffee and logwood were abundant. The port was sickly.

MIRACULOUS.—"Don't you feel hungry old hoss?" said a cabman, in front of the St. Charles the other night, as he patted his "animule" on the neck—and the inteligent creature said interrogatively : "Hay?"

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1856.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Eaton, the bill to incorporate the Trent river and Tuckahoe Navigation Company was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The following bills were then introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred :

Mr. A. J. Jones, a bill to repeal 117th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an Act to restrain the taking of excessive usury." Mr. Boyd, a supplementary bill to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Cameron, a bill concerning the clerks of the Supreme Court. Mr. Christian, a bill to attach part of Moore county to the county of Harnett. Mr. Cooper, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of compelling all persons owning land in this State, to have their boundaries run and mapped by the County Surveyors at least once in every ten years.

The bill to amend the act of 1854-'55, relative to Harnett county, was read the second time On motion of Mr. Rives, the first section was amended as follows : Strike out "seven Commissioners," and insert "one from each Captain's district." Mr. Rives moved to amend the 2nd section by inserting "April" instead of "February." Rejected. Mr. Rives moved to amend the third section as follows : "Said site or location shall be within five miles of the geographical centre of said county." Rejected The bill then passed its second reading.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being a motion "to lay on the table" the motion to "reconsider the vote defeating the bill dividing the State into eight judicial districts." The motion to lay on the table was adopted—yeas 27, nays 17.

The resolution requesting the establishment of a Naval Depot at Beaufort, was read the second time, and, the rules being suspended, it was read the third time and passed.

The following bills passed their third reading :

The bill incorporating the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company. The bill incorporating the town of Thomasville, and the bill to abolish jury trials in the County Courts of Duplin.

The bill to emancipate "Sam, and Sukey, his wife," slaves, was read the second time and rejected. Yeas 14, nays 23.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported back the bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Field Railroad Company, with certain amendments. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill providing for a Homestead Exemption.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Eagle city, Iredell County.

Mr. Settle introduced a bill to amend 4th section 20th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning clerks and masters in equity.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill concerning the distribution of the public laws to justices of the peace.

A message was received from the Senate, with the following engrossed bills and resolutions :

A resolution in favor of the Historical agency. A bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin county, and a bill to authorize the Inspectors of naval stores to guage the article of Spirits of Turpentine, which were all read the first time and laid on the table.

The debate was resumed on the bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad. Mr. Badham opposed the bill on the ground that it would divert the trade from the North Carolina Railroad, and strongly deprecated the idea of building up Fayetteville at the expense of the State interest in that great improvement, and considered she had already received assistance for the Cape Fear River navigation, and in Plank Road bills. Mr. Bridgers followed on the same side, objecting to certain sections of the bill which might give the Company an interest in tampering with the County Court magistrates. He urged that the completion of the Cape Fear River Improvement would effect all that could be done by this Railroad. Mr. Patterson offered an amendment, which was rejected. Mr. Shepherd replied to Mr. Bridgers, and explained how the Cape Fear River Improvement could not serve Fayetteville, while he disclaimed any intention to disparage the improvement, and commented on some remarks made by Mr. Badham, respecting Fayetteville. Mr. Lewis opposed the bill at considerable length, on the ground that it would not effect the object intended—a cheap conveyance of the coal to a market, and the Cape Fear River Improvement was a more feasible route. The question was then taken, and the bill rejected. Yeas 54, nays 55. Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote, which was adopted. Yeas 59, nays 48.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to secure holders of coupon bonds against loss by accident occurring to said bonds. Mr. Brogden, a bill to make Railroad Companies pay for stock killed by the engines. Mr. A. Myers, a bill to amend an act relative to the election of militia officers. Mr. Christian, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the House of Commons were then read the first time. [These bills were all noticed on their second and third readings in the House.]

The following bills were read the second time ;

The bill to provide for the distribution of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State. Passed. The bill granting the public lands in Watauga county for the construction of roads, &c. It was opposed by Mr. Clarke, and supported by Mr. Bryant, of Ashe. Passed. The bill concerning executors and administrators was rejected on its third reading, after a discussion of its merits between Messrs. Gorrell, for, and Hill, against it

The Senate then proceeded to vote for State Comptrollers. [For result, see Commons report.]

On motion of Mr. W. R Myers, the bills to amend the charters of the Western Plank Road Company, and the Charlotte and Fayetteville Plank Road Company, passed their second reading.

The bill to incorporate a Railroad from Fayetteville to the coal fields, was taken up and again laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company, was, after some debate between Messrs. Ward for, and Eaton against, made the order of the day to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Yeas 25, nays 21.

Mr. W. R. Myers introduced a bill authorizing the examination of the wife as a witness in open Court, in certain cases. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, to be located in Raleigh. Referred to the Committee on Banks, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Messrs. Green, of Franklin, and Baxter, of Henderson, were qualified and took their seats.

The Senate resolution, authorizing the Governor to have the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company's works immediately inspected by Major Gwynn, was read the first time, and the rules suspended to allow its final passage.

Mr. Bullock offered a resolution that the House adjourn, *sine die*, on the 8th of January next, which, on motion of Mr. Badham, was laid on the table.—Yeas 62, nays 32.

Mr. Sharpe offered a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan $10,000 to the Concord Presbyterian Female College. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The following bills were read the first time and appropriately referred :

Mr. Parker, a bill to incorporate Chowan College, Gates county. Mr. Dargan, a bill to protect the remainder in slaves. Mr. Whitson, a bill to incorporate the town of Marion, McDowell county. Mr. Settle, a bill to amend 27th section 46th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning intestate property. Mr. Bethea, a bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in Harnett county. Mr. Dargan, a bil to incorporate the Salisbury and Eagle City Railroad Company. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to change the name of the town of New Institute, Iredell county, to Olin; also a bill to change the name of the Institute in that town to Olin High School.

Mr. Erwin, in order to give the friends and opponents of the bill an opportunity to compromise on the subject, moved that the bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad, be laid on the table.—Adopted.

Mr. Humphrey moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter on the election for State Comptroller this day, at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Humphrey moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter on the election for seven Councillors of State to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock.—Adopted.

The following bills were read the third time and passed :

A bill to charter York Collegiate Institute. The bill to charter the Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company was read, with a Senate amendment, extending the time for constructing said work from 3 to 5 years, which amendment was adopted. Yeas 78, nays 26.

The House then proceeded to elect a Comptroller. Mr. Humphrey proposed C H. Brogden ; Mr. Elliot proposed J. Harper Lindsay. The result was, for Mr. Brogden, 99 ; Mr Lindsay, 47 ; Mr. Brookes 2. Mr. Brogden was declared duly elected State Comptroller.

The bill to charter the Bank of Newberne was read the second time. It was opposed by Messrs. D F. Caldwell and Hill, of Halifax, and supported by Messrs. Jones and Humphrey.

Pending the debate, the hour arrived for adjournment.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Hill from the Committee on Constitutional Reforms, reported the bill prescribing the mode for submitting the Free Suffrage Act to the people for their ratification, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill for the benefit of creditors of deceased persons, whose estates are insolvent.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Senate proceeded to vote for State Councillors. [See House Reports.]

The bill to incorporate the Trent River and Tuckaho Navigation Company, passed its third reading.—Yeas 22, nays 21

The bill relative to fish in Roanoke River and its waters, was read the second time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the bill to protect holders of coupon bonds against loss by accident, &c., was read the second time. Messrs Cunningham, Cameron and Gorrell, advocated the bill, which passed its second reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill requiring persons who sue Railroad Companies to give notice of such suit to the Superintendents of said roads, ten days before Court.

On motion of Mr. Person, the bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to prevent the obstruction of fish up the Roanoke River and its waters," was read the second time. A debate took place between Mr. Cherry for, and Mr. Person against the bill. Mr. Wiggins offered an amendment, prohibiting fishing in the Albemarle, or its tributaries, from sunset on Saturday to day break on Monday. Mr. Dellard opposed the amendment, likewise Mr. Cooper. Mr Bryant, of Ashe, said his constituents were interested in this matter, and hoped the channels would be kept open. Mr. Chilson, of Washington, spoke against the bill and the amendment.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and referred to appropriate committees :

Mr. Routh a bill to raise the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly. [It proposes $5 *per diem*.] Mr. Badham, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company. Mr Sharpe, a bill to repeal the 30th section 99th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning revenue. Mr. Blanton, a bill in favor of John Wilson, of Cleveland. Mr. Yancey, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Mr. Cox, of Perquimans, a bill to provide for the improvement of Yeoping River

On motion of Mr. Badham, the further discussion on the bill incorporating the Exchange Bank of Newberne was postponed, and, at the request of the friends of the bill, he moved it be laid on the table. Adopted.

The order of the day being the second reading of the bill to charter the People's Bank, it was taken up. Mr. D. F. Caldwell spoke in favor of the bill Pending his speech, the hour arrived for the House to proceed to the election of seven Councillors of State. Mr. Settle nominated the following gentlemen : Messrs. J. C. Martin, D. G. Ward, N. M. Long, W. D. Bethell, A. A. McKoy, John Walker, and C. M. Avery. After the House had voted, Mr. Caldwell resumed his remarks, commenting severely on the course pursued by the present chartered banking institutions of the State, and earnestly advocated the policy of the State embarking in the banking business, and making the profits applicable to the promotion of works of internal improvement, without having recourse to direct taxation. Mr. C. enforced his views in a speech of great length, and had not concluded his remarks when the hour arrived for adjournment.

The tellers appointed to superintend the election of State Councillors, had not officially reported when the House adjourned, but the gentlemen nominated by Mr. Settle have been elected by a large majority.

RALEIGH, December 17th, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Boyd from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances reported back the bill relative to Usury, with a recommendation that it *do not* pass.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees :

Mr. Battle, a bill settling upon *feme* coverts the right to their slave property. Mr. Wilder, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Western N. Carolina Rail Road Company. This bill provides for a further extension. Mr. Wilder on presenting the bill, said he did so for the Speaker of the Senate, whose position prevented him from presenting it. Mr. Christian, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gas Coal Company. Mr. W. H. Thomas, a bill to amend the charter of the Cherokee Turnpike Company, also a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to unite the North Carolina Western and the Charlotte Rail Road. Mr. Houston, a bill to incorporate Warsaw High School, Duplin county. On motion of Mr. Coleman, the bill to incorporate the French Broad Rail Road was made the order of the day for to-morrow 12 o'clock. The bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Roanoke River was after some debate, indefinitely postponed, yeas 28 nays 17. Mr. W. R. Myers, a bill to expedite the passage of fish up Chowan and Roanoke Rivers; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.—On motion of Mr. McDiarmid, the bill to amend the act, establishing Harnett County, was read the third time. Mr. McD. strongly advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Rives moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a bill to appoint commissioners to lay off said county, and submitting the locality of the county seat to the people. Mr. McDiarmid opposed the amendment. Mr. Rives read a communication from citizens of Harnett County, in favor of his amendment and advocated its adoption. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading, yeas 33 nays 10. On motion of Mr. Christian, the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road bill was made the order of the day for Saturday, 12 o'clock.—The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Dancy from the committee appointed to superintend the election of Counsellors of State, reported the following gentlemen duly elected. Messrs. Marchant, Ward, Long, Bethell. McKoy, Walker and Avery.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees : Mr. Reeves, a resolution to exchange a certain preamble from the Statute Book, known "as the Mexican Preambles." Mr Stiles, a resolution in favor of certain purchases of Cheroke Lands. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, offered a resolution altering the rules of the House, and requiring a two-third vote to take a re-considered vote from the table; considerable discussion took place. Messrs. Erwin, Dargan and Jenkins opposed the resolution. Messrs. Lewis and Settle advocated it. On motion, the resolution was laid on the table, yeas 58 nays 54. Mr. Clarke, a resolution concerning the Revenue. It proposes laying a tax on suits of Law, &c. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill to incorporate the Oak City Guards of Raleigh. Mr. Slaughter, a bill for the benefit of females, in case of injudicious marriages. Mr. Jarvis, a bill to incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company. Mr. Mann, a bill to establish a public Ferry and Road over Pasquotank River. Mr. McIntosh, a bill concerning the Common Schools of Alexander county. Mr. Routh, a bill to increase the *facilities for navigating Salt River*. Mr. Jarvis, a resolution in favor of P. H. Dozier. Mr. Kelly, a bill to amend 2d sect. 34 chapter of the Resived Code, concerning Crimes and Punishments.—After the dispatch of the morning business, Mr. D. F. Caldwell resumed his speech in favor of his bill establishing the People's Bank. He read from a number of reports the statements of foreign Banks, in support of his proposition, and enforced his peculiar views with great earnestness. Mr. Baxter followed in support of the bill, which he considered, indicated the proper policy to be pursued by the State. Mr. B's. speech exhibited a minute acquaintance with the operations of Banking, and he argued with great ability in favor of the State embarking as a partner in this business; his speech occupied the remainder of the Session. The House adjourned at the usual hour.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Treasurer's Report.

We have before us the Report of Mr. Courts, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, showing the receipts into and the disbursements from the public treasury for the two last fiscal years, from 31st October, 1854, to November 1st, 1856 ; from which we gather the following :

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $2,452,137 32 ; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were $2,323,978 81.

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $1,373,975 62 ; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $1,233,959 40.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $146,753 35 ; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were $202,689 50.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $183,073 ; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $193,976 09.

On the first day of November, 1856, the treasurer had in hand as a balance of the public fund subject to draft and use the sum of $256,456 28.

The affairs of the office have been managed by Mr. Treasurer Courts with signal ability and *skill* ; and no more diligent or faithful officer could be found.

We make the following extracts from his Report :

"Having furnished his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, with all the information from this office that is calculated to shed light upon the amount that will probably be received into the public fund for the two fiscal years commencing the 1st inst and the probable demands upon it, all of which will be presented to you in his message, it is unnecessary that *I should* add anything upon that subject. From this, it will be seen, that some legislation is necessary in order to increase the receipts into the treasury ; the amount of this increase will depend much upon what may be expected from certain internal improvements in the State, and especially from the North Carolina Railroad Company.

I do not suppose that it is necessary for me to say anything to the General Assembly of North-Carolina upon the importance of providing the necessary means to meet at all times, the obligations of the State.

But I will take this occasion to say, that having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time, the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person, for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit, and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it ; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment, when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forgo for a season, the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the enobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished, than in North-Carolina ; and no one who loves the State, would wish to see this feeling diminished. I will remark further, in this connection, that while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has in the main greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State ; and as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt her faith and honor, hitherto unsoiled, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges.

It will be seen that I have, since my last report, completed the issue of State bonds that were required to be sold under the act of January 16th, 1849, for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar rivers, and for the building of a Railroad from Gaston to Weldon, amounting in all to $152,000 ; and I have also issued under an act of the last Legislature fifteen bonds, of $1,000 each, for the further improvement of the navigation of Tar river. I stated to the last Legislature that I had sold bonds to the amount of $1,630,000 for the North Carolina Railroad. Since that I have sold $370,000, making two millions, as required by the act of January 16th, 1849. I have also, under an act of the last Legislature, sold for the same road $1,000,000, making in all three millions of dollars for that road. Under an act of the last Legislature, I advertised the sale of ten bonds, *of $1,000* each, for the construction of the plank road from Fayetteville to Warsaw ; but four of them, however, only were bid off. I have paid out for the road, as will be seen, $10,000 ; so that six more bonds remain to be sold, and the proceeds held in the treasury. The following bonds have also been sold, under acts of the last Legislature, to wit : 59,000 for the Insane Asylum ; 533,000 for Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad ; and $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad. It is proper to remark, however, that $33,000 of these sold for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad, have been sold since the 1st instant, and will therefore appear in the next report from this office.

All these bonds were advertised, and the bids for them were awarded by the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State and President of the Bank of the State.

Since the last Legislature, I have endorsed bonds of the Deep River Navigation Company, *to the* amount of $300,000, and for the Chesapeake and Roanoke Navigation Company, to the amount of $50,000. It will be seen that I have paid to the Yadkin Navigation Company $5,000, and to the New River Navigation Company $10,000. No authority was given to sell bonds for these improvements.

You will receive from the direct

Want of Harmony among the Black-Republicans.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* thus writes:

It is evident that there is very little harmony among the leaders of the late Black-Republican party. Governor Seward was very cold in the cause of Fremont, and the differences between the *Herald* and *Tribune*, as to the principles that should govern our Territories hereafter, are certain to produce their natural results upon the rank and file of the sectional party. One cause of the dissensions is the fact that an immense amount of money was sent into Pennsylvania, and was either pocketed by those who received it or else recklessly distributed. This has been repeatedly alluded to in the newspapers, but no notice has been taken of it. Burlingame, Banks and Wilson, who stumped Pennsylvania, are on hand here, and seem to be quite uncertain as to what course they shall take in the future. The friends of John McLean are hopeful, and point to the late election as the evidence that if he had been nominated he would have defeated the Democratic candidate.

But what is doing more than all to dishearten and disgust the opposition to the Democracy is, the attempt of the New York leaders to force Fremont into the field for 1860. This *will* break the whole fabric down. At first, it *looked* to me like a mere expedient after the campaign was over, but there is no doubt that the California Colonel is doing all he can to hold on to the nomination, and to compel the opposition party to accept him as their next Presidential candidate. You will perceive by the debates in the Senate, that the Black-Republicans are laboring hard to keep up the excitement, but it is of no avail. They are like men on board a leaky ship; all hands are at the pumps, and it will require perpetual labor to prevent the craft from sinking. The time between now and 1860 is too long, and this labor of pumping up enthusiasm would wear out the most numerous crew, particularly when there is no haven within sight.

THE WINE TRADE.—The circular of a respectable house in the French and German wine trade, says:

"We beg to lay before you our annual reports from the French and German vineyards, which we regret to say are again very unfavorable. Prices have, in consequence, considerably advanced, and stocks of old wines are so reduced in the hands of both growers and the trade throughout the two countries, that unless the vintage of 1857 is abundant, not only in France and Germany, but throughout the other wine-producing countries of Europe, it is difficult to predict what may be the result, or to what price wine may attain.

"We have been at some pains to collect data as to the odium, and it would certainly appear that in France the disease is rather on the decline, for although its ravages have been extensive it has mostly confined itself to those districts where it had shown itself in previous years. With regard to the use of sulphur in the vineyards, our friends in the South of France write us that it has again been attended with so much success in modifying the disease, that next year it will be universally applied to vines in that part of the country.

"We may also mention that in Sicily its use has been found most beneficial. The total yield of the French vineyards cannot be estimated at more than one-fifth of an average crop, but so far as at present can be judged, the quality will be superior to last year's produce. In the German vineyards the yield is not much more favorable and the quality will not compensate for the deficiency.

BAD NEWS TO USERS OF TOBACCO.—The *Scalpel* (a Medical journal, published in New York) for December, closes a long article against the use of tobacco, with the following:

In eating, the tobacco-chewer must lose all delicate appreciation of flavor; we have observed, indeed, that he is very easily satisfied by the filthy Irish cookery, and greasy and cold meat and vegetables of the hotel or boarding house, he seasons his food very highly, because of his obtuse taste; many of these unfortunates drink raw brandy for the same reason. The tobacco chewer rarely eats a raw oyster, preferring it fried, and coated over with grease and its empyreums; if he takes it raw, he tortures the poor creatures with pepper and vinegar, and sticks a fork in it; he cannot elicit it gently from its pearly prison with his lips—they are clumsy and half paralysed.—Finally, and worse than all, he ceases to appreciate the chaste salute from the rosy lip of love, and if the mistress of his blunted affections should permit him to approach her cheek, it can only be with pent-up breath, and averted eye directed towards his pocket—the only attraction a beautiful woman can possibly have for a tobacco chewer. If there be a vice more prostrating to the body and mind, and more crucifying to all the sympathies of man's spiritual nature, we have yet to be convinced of it.

NAIVETTE.—We do not know that we ever before saw a more refreshing example of newspaper *naivette* than is embraced in the following brief extract from a late number of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

"MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.—Washington, Dec. 1, 1856.—There is no knowing when Mr. Sumner will be back here. He is impatient to once more resume his seat, and raise his voice in the Senate chamber; and during the long and weary weakness of his uneven prostration has even been rehearsing the speech he desires to make when in the National Capital."

Some time since, when we published an account of Mr. S. "rehearsing a speech" before his looking glass, more or less of his political admirers were ready almost to tear us up for intimating that he could be engaged in any such clap-trap work. We knew as well, however, that it was the key to the effectiveness of his delivery, as that his subsequently exposed plagiarisms from ancient orators were the basis of his reputation as a thinker. We are glad to find the republican Washington correspondent of this Springfield paper thus bearing out our account of the manner in which he gets up his Senatorial poses, gesticular climaxes and other oratorical effects, which are within the reach of anybody with as good a voice and figure who will rival him in industry at "rehearsal" before the looking-glass for hours on a stretch, content with an audience of one little negro boy!

[*Washington Star.*

The End of the Arthur Spring Tragedy.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the case of Arthur Spring, who was convicted in Philadelphia of murder, on the evidence of his own son. The boy was taken by some gentlemen of Washington, provided with a place in the Treasury Department, and would, it was hoped, come up a useful and respectable man. The Washington letter-writer to the *Times* thus gives the *finale* of his history:

Two or three weeks ago he induced a young man by the name of Claxton to go with him to a house of ill repute in this city to attend a ball. A fire breaking out in the neighborhood, drew together a body of worthless fellows, including members of a gang of rowdies known as the "Plug Uglies."

A fire riot, such as has become a frequent occurrence here of late, ensued, in which fire arms, stones, clubs and brick bats, were freely used. Spring and Claxton were assaulted, the former receiving a blow upon his head with a brick-bat, from the effects of which he died on Saturday.

Poor Claxton, who, unused to dissipation, had been rendered almost unconscious by the drugged liquor provided at the dance, fell into the canal, during his flight, and was drowned.

The efforts for Spring's reformation certainly do not seem to have been very successful.

A MISTAKE AT A FUNERAL.—We published a paragraph a day or two ago about a man who attended his own funeral—the wife mistaking the body of another man for that of her husband and so proceeding with the ceremonies until the actual husband suddenly appeared, alive and well. This is only surpassed by an instance which occurred a few months ago at the Calvary Cemetery, (related by the gate keeper of the ferry,) when the discovery was made that the coffin was empty! Through some inadvertence, or oversight, or forgetfulness, or something of the kind, the indispensable part of the funeral had been left behind!—*N. Y. Journal.*

The Vote in the Cities.

The following list shows the number of votes cast at the late presidential election in twenty-one of the principal cities in the United States. They are not all official, but are substantially correct:

New York	79,086	New Orleans	8,678
Philadelphia	70,198	Cleveland	5,500
Brooklyn	28,910	Milwaukie	7,553
Baltimore	25,998	Pittsburg	6,843 } 10,376
Cincinnati	20,628	Alleghany	3,533 }
Boston	16,444	Rochester	6,403
Chicago	11,634	Louisville	5,56
Buffalo	11,362	Detroit	5,766
St Louis	11,077	New Haven	5,607
Albany	9,665	Providence	5,481
Newark, N. J.	9,665	Troy	5,362

Christianity vs. Barbarism.

We copy the following pungent extract from a speech recently delivered by John Mitchell in Nashville, Tenn., on "European Politics." In alluding to the late war of the allies against Russia, he said:

"But one slight advantage that has come of it is, that Turkey has got the re opening of the trade in the free-born white women of Circassia—the traffic in Christian slaves! While Russia predominated in that sea, the sale of the Circassian was stayed; Russia called the trade piracy—contraband; and treated it so, to the great curtailment of the pleasures of Moslem life; but when the Christian Allies came into the Black sea, as the champions of civilization and justice, when they shut up the Russian fleet in fortified harbors, the trade was re-opened with greater vigor than before. Such is one fruit of the intervention of the Western Powers between Turkey and Russia. Now, this opening of the traffic in white slaves has become notorious. It became so notorious that the Bishop of Oxford, a member of the House of Lords and a son of William Wilberforce, of Abolition memory, thought seriously on the subject. This Bishop after long pondering of the circumstances, thought that a decent respect for lawn sleeves and silk aprons required that he should do something in the matter; that he should calmly, and in Christian-like manner, advert to the circumstance in Parliament; so he mentioned it in Parliament.—He was instantly satisfied by his noble friend, Lord Clarendon, by his being assured that the attention of Government was turned to that painful thing, and moreover, that Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, was opposed to it. The Bishop knew that all this was false—that Schamyl was not opposed to the trade—that he had warred for years against Russia to maintain it; but he was satisfied that he had done his duty, and he sat down with all the becoming satisfaction that a man feels who has done a good action, and the trade remained, and still remains, growing more horrible every day. And, since the day that the Bishop so called the attention of the Government to the fact, we find that the trade has been increasing to such an extent that the old stock of slaves had become utterly valueless, and murder has become more frequent in Constantinople. Every night sacks with the mangled corpses of females, are thrown into the Bosphorus. He would read two sentences by English authors, relied on by the Bishop, to give some idea what the trade is. One says that at present, the only trade carried on in Constantinople, is that in white women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present. Another—and to his credit be it said, he disapproves of it—writes from Constantinople, regretting to see that the slave trade is greatly on the increase; every boat from the port of Abazia, brings in ten or a dozen white Christian women for the market in Constantinople, while even the Austrian steamers do not refuse to bring cargoes of hundreds into port. Think of this British nation that is so filled with horror, righteous and virtuous horror, at the black slave trade, that it sends out one fleet to stop the trade in blacks on the African coast, and sends another to open the traffic in white slaves. (Applause.)

What a profundity of hypocrisy in that Bishop and all the rest of the bench of Bishops, to sit by in Parliament and help with their votes, and give by their votes all the sanction of religious association to all the abommations of English rule in the East and West. So for Cabool, burned down, and so with Ireland, starved. "Lo! unto you, hypocrites! the gory soil of India will long cry out for vengeance on your hoary heads. Not a Circassian girl will float in a sack down the Bosphorus, strangled by the bowstring of her master, when he is tired of her beauty, but it will cling to your souls to curse you to perdition."

Jokes upon Travellers.

Hoaxing Europe is becoming such a pleasant amusement among Americans, that it is quite the fashion to practice it. The "Arrowsmith" hoax on the London *Times*, in regard to which we publish a letter in another column, was the grandest affair of the kind. But Mr. "Arrowsmith" has numerous, imitators and waggish Americans all over Europe are continually entertaining themselves and their friends by narrating ridiculous stories, which are taken for veritable facts by the gullible English to whom they are served.

The latest case that we have met with is found in a letter from an Englishman to the London *Athenhum*, describing a visit to Pompeii with a party, among whom was an American. The writer goes on to say:

"Then we discuss national customs and manners—the position and influence of ladies. The American affirmed that in his country they stood better than in any country in the world. He had lately crossed the Atlantic, and on board a party of gentlemen were discussing the character of a lady, whose fame was of rather a gossamer web; but he had observed that that lady had twenty cousins who would all be happy to wait upon any one of them, and deep silence was the result. Such was the high courtesy and the advanced civilization of the Americans! "Did they carry bowie-knives in his part of the country?"—"Well, he did not know but what most of the young sparks when they stripped could turn out a bowie-knife and a revolver,—it was the fashion. He had once seen three men laid dead in an hotel. There was a Judge who had come down to be married, and who went to a tailor's to try on a coat. The Judge did not like it, the tailor said it was well made—so a quarrel arose, and tailor and party waylaid the Judge and his party, and had a shot at them after dinner in the public room. The Judge returned the fire, for he had his knife and revolver, and after laying three dead, retreated up stairs amidst a parting volley of shots. It was the very last case which Judge —— tried, and they were all acquitted.

This is almost equal to the Georgia railroad duels, as narrated by "Mr. Arrowsmith." The "cute" Americans evidently regarded cockney travellers as fair game for their wits, and perhaps they are right.

Cabinet Makers.

A considerable portion of the press gang have been engaged ever since the Presidential election in making cabinets for Mr. Buchanan. The Lancaster Intelligencer, printed by one of Mr. B.'s neighbors, has the following on this subject:

Mr. Buchanan's Administration.—There is a great deal of unnecessary speculation among the opposition journals now as to the new cabinet and the policy of the incoming administration. To all of these gentlemen we have only to say, keep cool and be patient a few months longer and you will know all about it. One thing is certain—Mr. B. will be the President himself; he will select his own cabinet; and, regardless of friend or foe, will put his foot on every scheme which does not look to the honor, glory, prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. His administration, we doubt not, will be eminently conservative in all its actions and policy and in perfect accordance with his great political knowledge, ripe statesmanship and cautious disposition. The speculations about the cabinet are all fudge. Mr. B. has never given an intimation to a living soul on the subject.—He keeps his own counsels, and when his selections are once made it will be found that his cabinet is not only a unit, but that it is also a Union cabinet. The country is fortunate in having such an able and experienced statesman at the helm at this important period of our history; and we feel confident—aye, the whole nation feels confident—that he is just the man for the present crisis.

Fillmore lost his own State, New York; Donelson lost Tennessee, and now, (as Gen. Walker elegantly expressed it,) the "amber of Gen. Jackson's greatness" alone preserves him from oblivion; Dayton lost New Jersey, and Fremont has lost California.—On the other hand Buchanan recovered Pennsylvania for the democracy; and Breckinridge redeemed Kentucky from know nothingism. Tennessee and Kentucky have evinced their fidelity by going for Buchanan, and the democratic party is now the only party true to the principles of the constitution, the rights and equality of the citizens and the States.

Murfreesboro News.

LAND FEVER IN KANSAS.—Land speculators appear to have got on a full head of steam in Kansas, and we may soon expect to hear an explosion. A letter from Leavenworth says:

"A lot containing 50 acres, lying half a mile from town, sold at private sale a day or two since for $11,000! One of 52 acres for $12,000. One of 10 acres for $3,000. Single lots 24 feet by 110 are selling from $200 to $2,500!! Small office buildings rent for $600 per year."

SNOW STORM.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th instant learns from the officers of the steamboat J. S. Pringle, which arrived in that city from St. Louis on the 6th inst, the when below Natchez Mississippi, about daybreak, they experienced a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by hail, which terminated in a snow-storm that lasted nearly three hours. The flakes of snow are said to have been very large.

RIVALLING THE YANKEES.—The Canadian farmers are learning Yankee tricks quite easily, as will be seen by the following item, relative to their notions of domestic economy and private profit, *versus* international law and public duties.

Smuggling Milk in the "Original Packages."—It is said that Mr Secretary Guthrie, in framing his reciprocity tariff with Canada, made the "duty" on milk so high, that the farmers on the royal borders, instead of milking their cows at home and sending the milk cans into the States, find it more economical to drive their cows over; milk them on the American side, and then drive them back again. They commute for the toll over the bridges for a very moderate consideration.

☞ THE FAIR Advertised by the Ladies of St. JAMES' EPISCOPAL SEWING SOCIETY, will take place at the "SOCIETY HALL," on the evenings of the 22d, 23d, and 24th December, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Dec. 16, 1856. 85-td.

CARD.

Having secured the services of J. HELZINGER as Cutter and Foreman in our *Custom Department*, we are now prepared to fill all orders for COATS, PANTS AND VESTS to particular measures. Mr. H. comes to us with a reputation too well established to need any comment.

We now have the best workmen in this country, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish satisfaction in fit and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, &c., 38 Market street.

Nov. 26.—68-1m—13-4t.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff. strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, on 12th inst., by J. S. Parish, Esq., G. W. BLAND, Esq., of Duplin, to Miss E. E. RACKLEY, daughter of Capt. J. S. Rackley, of Sampson county.

In Bladen county, on the 7th inst, by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. RACKLEY, to Miss ANN ELIZA VANN.

In Onslow county, on the 9th inst., by O. B. Sanders, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH B. MOORE, to Miss ELIZA ANN HUMPHRY, all of Onslow county.

In Bladen county, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Colin Shaw, JAMES F. GILLESPIE, Esq., to Miss M. C. CROMARTIE, daughter of George Cromartie, Esq.—all of Bladen.

DIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst, at the residence of Mr. J. L. Keen, Mrs. HANNAH PRICE, wife of Capt. John Price, of Smithville, aged 61 years.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, in Sampson county, ELLAETTE, only daughter of the late Mr. N. W. Johnson, aged 6 years 6 months and 12 days.

Clinton Independent please copy,

In this town, on the 6th instant, of consumption, Mr. THOMAS W. DUNHAM, aged 38 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 11—Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, from Trinidad, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Lucy Ann, Bryant, from Boston, in ballast, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. C. Mathews, Warren, from Newport, R. I., in ballast, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

13—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr Cereto, Crowell, from Charleston, to George Harriss; with 500 sacks salt.

Schr R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Dec. 12—Schr Matchless, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. C. Smith & Co.; with fruit and molasses.

Dec. 13—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Marshman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from Savannah, to B. Flanner; with salt.

Br. Barque Amelia, Haynes, from Providence, R. I., in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

14—Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with hay.

Brig Wenona, Rose, from Charleston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Vernon, Collins, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

15—Schr. Purse, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

IN BELOW—Barque James Smith, Bates, from St. Thomas, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sugar, &c.

Dec. 16—New Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Eureka, Grummer, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Devil Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

17—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec 15—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

Dec. 17.—Tern. Schr. George Sheffield, Stiles, from Charleston, to George Harriss.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

18—Tern. Schr. Charles Smith, Simpson, from Boston, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

Dec. 11.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easter, for Shallotte, by Rankin & Martin.

12.—Schr. Lucy L. Sharpe, Sharpe, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Kate, Way, for Tar Landing, by Rankin & Martin.

Dec 13—Br. Schr Æolus, Conyiers, for Turk's Island, by G. W. Davis; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr Ben, Henderson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Cornelia, Potter, for Matanzas, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Dec. 15—Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for Robinson's Landing, by George Harriss.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and lumber.

Dec. 16—Schr. Alba, Taylor, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Dec 16—Schr George E. Prescott, Gilkey, for N. Orleans, by J & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

17—Schr. J H. Flanner, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. British Queen, Johnson, for Nassau, N. S., by G. W. Davis.

Brig P. R. Hichborn, Sittlefield, for Boston, by W. M. Harriss; with lumber.

Brig Palestine, Lunt, for Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and shingles.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 18—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York. 25 bags Green Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Extra Cheese; 2 bags Pepper; 1 do. Ginger; 10 Boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; 5 boxes of D. Simmons, do; 10 bbls. Mess Pork. Low for cash, at

Dec. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, January 2d, 1857.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a *substantial and ornamental education*. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to a complete Education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

Dec. 19, 1856. 16-4t.

ELI W. HALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS REMOVED to his Office on Front Street, next North of the Bank of the State.

Dec 16, 1856. 85-3t—16-1t.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.

Tuition for Primary branches	$ 7 00
Middle course	10 00
Highest	15 00

Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.

J. B. B. MONK, President.

Dec. 19th, 1856 16-tf

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.

STRICKLANDSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will open on the 5th of January, and continue five months. Board can be had with the Principal and others. For particulars, address the Principal. Terms as heretofore. W. K. DEVANE,
President of Board of Trustees.

I. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 19.—16-tl5J.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.

Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, been granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of A. J. Mashburn, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make payment immediately; and to all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Administrator.

Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-4t.

Weekly Commercial copy 4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having duly qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Newkirk, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons to present their accounts, and demands of every kind, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, and requests all persons indebted to his testator, to make payment to him without delay.

Dec. 19.—16 4t. H. NEWKIRK.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.

This is a desirable place for a public house, the building having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.

Dec. 19.—16-ts.

Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

Office of the Wil. & Topsail S. Plank Road Co

DECEMBER 9th, 1856.

RESOLVED, That a Dividend of 3½ per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, be paid to Stockholders on the 1st day of January, 1857.

DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 17, 1856. 86-3t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the style of WILLARD & CURTIS, and will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION, WHOLESALE GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the stand formerly occupied by J. A. Willard, No. 10 North Water street. JAMES A. WILLARD,
HENRY M. CURTIS.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1855.—75-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Vonglahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally

H. VONGLAHN.

Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5--21-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, December Term, 1856, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3rd day of January next, several likely NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, the property of the late A. J. Mashburn.

The terms of sale will be six months credit, purchasers giving bonds with approved securities.

NICHS. N. NIXON, Administrator.

Dec. 12th, 1856 82-1w—16-2t

Com. copy 3 times weekly.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

CANVASS by the yard and on Stretchers;
Oil Colors in small tubes;
Nut Oil for mixing colors;
Water Colors in boxes and by the single cake;
Tracing Linen;
Drawing Paper;
Camel's Hair, Sable and Bristle Brushes and Pencils;
Pallets and Pallet Knives;
Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. A first rate Stock now on hand at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Dec. 5th, 1856.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

July 1, 1856. J. M. ROBINSON & SON

P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEYER & VONGLAHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties, and the firm's name will be used in liquidation thereof. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the said firm will present the same for settlement. C. HEYER,
H. VONGLAHN.

Wilmington, Sept. 30, 1856 5—21-tf

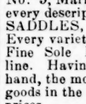
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the last County Court of Brunswick County, the Subscriber, as Administrator of the estate of Moses W. Bowen, deceased, will offer at public sale on the 27th day of this month, at Bordeaux Depot, in New Hanover County, a tract of land belonging to said estate, lying on Turkey Creek, about a mile and a half from said Depot, and containing six hundred and forty acres, more or less, of which somewhat over one hundred acres are cleared. The whole tract is susceptible of cultivation, and a large portion of it good farming land.

Terms, six months' notes, with approved security.

Dec 3.—75-3w—14-4t JOHN BOWEN, Adm'r.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

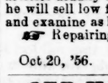
Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

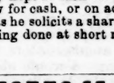
☞ Repairing done at short notice.

Oct 20, '56. WM. L. JACOBS. 38-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"



AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, high er rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25	Naval Stores,			
Belf Cattle,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00	Virgin	0 00	@	2 45
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 45
Candles, ℔ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tallow	16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
Adamantine	25	@	30	do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Sperm	35	@	50	Pitch do	0 00	@	1 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.				Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	@	4 50
Java	16	@	18	do. No. 2, 1	25	@	1 50
Laguayra	13	@	14	do. No. 3, 1	07½	@	1 10
Rio	10½	@	12½	Sp'ts Turp.,			
St Domingo	10½	@	11½	℔ gallon	00	@	39
Cotton, ℔ lb.	10½	@	12	Varnish, ℔ gal,	26	@	50
Corn Meal,				Oils, ℔ gallon.			
℔ bush	75	@	80	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Domestics,				Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 25
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½	do. boiled	1 15	@	1 20
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½	Pea Nuts, bush.	1 20	@	1 27½
Eggs, ℔ doz.	25	@	28	Potatoes,			
Empty Barrels, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush	70	@	75
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00	Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	40	@	45	do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Fish, ℔ bbl,				Provisions, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Mac're., No. 1	00@	20	00	Hams	14	@	15
do. No. 2	00@	13	00	Middlings	11	@	11½
do. No. 3	5 50@	6	50	Shoulders	10½	@	11
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00	Hog round	11	@	12
Herrings, East	4 00@	5	00	Western Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Middlings	9½	@	10
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00	Shoulders	7½	@	9
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Lard	16	@	16½
Family	0 00	@	7 75	West'n do	15	@	15½
Extra	0 00	@	7 50	Butter	24	@	26
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25	Cheese	11½	@	12½
Fine	6

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1856.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

So far as we are informed, or have reason to believe, this body did not adjourn before last evening, if then. We have watched its proceedings carefully, less with reference to mere details than with a view of coming at the real objects of the prominent movers, and to see what feasible and tangible business would be brought up, and what chance there might be of obtaining effective action.

Apart from mere matters of opinion, three projects have been brought to the attention of the meeting:—First, that broached by Hon. A. D. Mann, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, the object contemplated being the establishment of a line of 20,000 ton steamers between the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven: Second—the revival of the African slave trade as advocated by the Charleston Standard and some other papers, and brought officially before the Legislature of South Carolina in the annual message of Governor Adams: Third—the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, leaving the Mississippi Valley not far from the latitude of Memphis, and pursuing the southern route through Texas, the Gadsden purchase, etc.

Incidentally the question of absolute Free Trade, the abolition of all Tariff, and a resort to direct taxation for the support of the general government, has been argued and urged more with a view of operating upon public opinion at large, than of evoking any definite action from the convention.

In regard to the first matter—that of the steamship line from the Chesapeake—the same difficulty presents itself now as heretofore—a difficulty inseperable from the nature of the proposition, and, in the nature of things, insuperable. We pass over the magnificence of the thing—its merely experimental character—the fact that it is still to be seen whether steamers of the size proposed will succeed, and look at the really insuperable obstacle, which consists in the attempt to destroy that competition without which commercial energy cannot exist. If the whole South were to go into this thing and build it up, it would eventually injure the port to which it would run, by teaching it to look to Hercules, instead of putting its own shoulder to the wheel, while it would paralyze the energy of other places by casting into the scale against their legitimate efforts the overwhelming competition of a monster *monopoly*, an example of which we can see at the North, in the Collins' line, which, by aid of millions of government money, has been erected into a monopoly, and actually has prevented the growth of other American lines of steamers between this country and Liverpool. This thing of conventionizing any port into the position of being the emporium of Southern commerce, won't do.—This position must be earned, not forced. We notice that our Virginia neighbors are very largely represented in the Convention, having before their eyes this scheme. It won't do.

As for the Pacific Railroad, we think that there are real advantages connected with the southern route which give it a very decided preference over all others; nature and climate have marked it out as *the* route, and these will, in our opinion, eventually carry the point over Mr. Benton's Buffalo engineering, and Col. Fremont's pup-devouring explorations. But will it, as things stand, derive additional strength in a national point of view, from its being presented as an exclusively southern project? We ask the question for the reason that the aid of the general government is included among the proposed agencies in its construction.

As for the revival of the Slave Trade, that has already been laid on the table by the Convention and need not be farther discussed. We have no hard things to say about this. We know good men and wise ones who favour it, but they are in a hopeless minority at the South itself, and, of course, opposed to the views of all "the rest of makind," so that the idea is not to be regarded as one of practical importance.

If the world would reciprocate in the matter of perfect Free Trade, we would go for it. Unless the world consents to do so, the thing would not be fair. It would be reciprocity all on one side.

Daily Journal of Saturday.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

This body has adjonrned. Upon the whole, its deliberations have been marked by a more practical character than those of its predecessors. As a merely advisory body, we can look for no immediate results from its action. It is possible that the consciousness of its being merely advisory, gave to the propositions of its members a latitude which the feeling of responsibility attached to the possession of actual power would have gone far to restrain. This can do little harm. What is vague and visionary will pass away. Suggestions of real value may remain for future use, and bear fruits hereafter.

It would be well to agree upon the proper kind of Southern School books to be used in Southern Schools. That part of the programme of recommendations we like. It would be well to encourage southern literature, and southern publications, but that is a thing that can neither be resolved nor legislated; still good may come of calling attention to the state of the case. It requires no convention to let us know that our mines and manufactures ought to be developed. The way to develope *our* mines, is to see at once if the proper outlet to market can be got through the Deep River, and if it cannot then make an outlet by Railroad. This, the State will do, either by her Legislature or through the private action of her citizens.—These are matters which each community must work out for itself. Each State must fulfil its own destiny, and develope its own resources.

But are we to be understood as saying or thinking that little or no good can spring from these conventions? By no means. On the contrary, southern men are brought together; are made to know each other; where to find each other in any future emergency, or when any project may arise, calling for mutual co-operation. A feeling of mutuality is gradually although almost imperceptibly springing up, arising more from this acquaintanceship and contact than from any labored speeches or formal manifestoes.—The members of one section learn what the other sections are aiming at; materials are being accumulated and results will show themselves such as circumstances and the laws of trade may give rise to—not as a programme may lay down.

☞N. N. Nixon, Esq., having seen his name brought forward in connection with the office of Commissioner of the Town, requests us to say that while he does not wish to shrink from the performance of any public duty, the state of his health, as well as the pressure of other business, would place it totally out of his power to serve in that capacity. He therefore respectfully declines being considered a candidate.

E. P. Hall, Esq., also requests us to return his thanks to the friends who have complimented him by suggesting his name in this connection. The state of his health, however, apart from all other considerations, compels him to decline being considered a candidate under any circumstances.

☞Col. James T. Miller requests us to say that he must respectfully decline being a candidate for Commissioner of town. He appreciates the compliment paid him by bringing forward his name, but *could not* serve, under any circumstances.

Congress.

So far nothing has been done in either House in the way of business, the whole time since the meeting having been taken up with political discussions, nominally over the President's message, but really because the defeated parties wished to avail themselves of their last opportunity to vent their spleen, and, perhaps, make a little capital. We notice that the Herald siezes upon the expression used some time since by Senator Bigler, of Pa., who said that Mr. Buchanan desired that the citizens of Kansas should settle the future institutions of their State, with or without slavery, to suit themselves. On being questioned, Mr. Bigler said that he presumed that Mr. Buchanan, as a Northern man, would prefer that the people of Kansas should decide in favor of it being a free State. Surely, everybody might have known that. We here are anxious that the people of Kansas, when forming a State constitution, should decide in favor of slavery. Are we wrong in being so?—Does our being so indicate a willingness on our part to be unjust to any section? Certainly not. The feeling in favor of a slave State is natural to Southern men—in favor of a free State to Northern men.

☞The Editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian appears to be in a bad way. He has been to the Sampson County Agricultural Fair, and carried home with him a turnip of immense size and great ponderosity; but in return he seems to have left behind his heart and gizzard, divided into two hundred and sixty-three several and distinct portions, each minute fragment being in the possession of some fair damsel who is totally unconscious of the great extent and value of her prize.

Upon the whole though, we glean from the remarks of our cotemporary, that the fair was a complete success. That the live stock was good, and the dead stock also good; that everything was gotten up with taste and on a most liberal scale, and that the Agricultural address by T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, was an admirable production, plain, sensible, forcible, abounding in sound practical views, excellent advice, and not a little well deserved censure upon the farming policy pursued by nine-tenths of our planters, to their own and their country's detriment. All this we understand and endorse "unsight, unseen," because we know the people of Sampson to be exactly the right sort of people to do things up as they ought to be done up in the Fair line, and Mr. McDowell to be the very man to deliver the right sort of address for the occasion.

The Municipal Election.

Our own views, in regard to this matter, are too well known to allow of the supposition that by publishing the annexed communication we are to be understood as endorsing its views, farther than by saying that, while the writer differs from us in political opinions, we feel assured that he does not come before the public as a partizan, but in good faith, and therefore is entitled to be heard through our columns. So far as the gentlemen named are concerned, they are too well known to require any endorsement from anybody, and would, beyond question, make a good board. So far as the position and action of the Democratic party is concerned, we may have—we will have something to say, but forbear for the present.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1856.

As neither party have, as yet, placed in nomination their candidates for Commissioners of the town, and as all good citizens seem desirous to avoid the exciting scenes of the last year, I beg that you will allow me, through your columns, to propose the following ticket as a compromise:

JAMES T. MILLER,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
JOSHUA G. WRIGHT,
A. J. DeROSSET, Jr.,
HENRY R. SAVAGE,
P. K. DICKINSON,
EDWARD P. HALL.

In arranging this ticket, it was not my intention to give to any man a particular prominence as the "*head of the ticket*;" but I have written down the names as they were suggested to me; and I desire to leave the "Board" itself, at liberty to choose its own Mayor. I have selected *three* persons who voted for Buchanan, *three* who voted for Fillmore, and *one* who did not vote at all. At the same time, I have been careful to select men who are not active politicians, and who would not be influenced by politics in the discharge of any public duty While, therefore, equal justice has been done to both parties; the ticket cannot be said to partake of a party character. On the contrary, it is made up of men who are somewhat advanced in life—who have had much business experience; who are acknowledged, by the whole community, to be men of prudence and financial ability, and who have the confidence of the community in every respect.

It is to be presumed that these gentlemen do not desire the office of Commissioners; it is absolutely certain that they would not consent to become party candidates; it is believed that they would not permit their names to be used, except by the general desire of the community; but as compromise men, to be supported by both parties for the good of the town; to restore her to peace and quiet; to relieve her of her difficulties; it is to be hoped that they will consent to serve. It is well known that it will require a great sacrifice on their part, at least of their personal preferences; but it is not the first time that they have made such sacrifices for the good of our town; and surely she never was more in need of them than now.

In speaking of the "difficulties" under which our town labors, I do not wish to be understood as charging anything like financial mismanagement upon the present Board of Commissioners. I know that such a charge would be entirely unfounded. But I allude to her subscription for works of internal improvements, for which neither party is responsible, because it was ordered by an almost unanimous vote of the citizens; but which certainly requires the most prudent and intelligent management, lest it may embarrass our town in future years.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say, that I have consulted with neither one of the gentlemen whose names I have proposed; but I appeal to them not to act upon their individual inclinations; but to get together, and consider seriously the propriety of my proposition, before they determine upon the course which they will pursue. "WILMINGTON."

A Valuable Invention.—Our attention has been called to a new patent pump now on exhibitton at Holmes' Hotel, by Mr. Jeffrey's, the Patentee. It seems to us to combine the essential elements of simplicity, durability and efficiency in an eminent degree. We cannot say that it is better than any other pump, but it appears to be much better than any other with which we are acquainted, and such seems to be the opinion of practical mechanics who have examined it. It is operated by india rubber ball valves very ingeniously attached to the piston, giving it an uncommonly easy action. It is certainly worthy the attention of business men, who will, of course examine for themselves.

☞A Coroner's Jury was held on the 6th and 7th inst., over the bodies of two men found dead, one on the beach at old Brunswick, the other at the plantation of Enoch Robbins, Esq., in Brunswick County. Verdict of the Jury, that the deceased came to their death by accidental drowning, and the Jury came to the conclusion further, that the deceased, from the situation in which they were found, are the same reported to have been drowned in attempting to board the Steamer Spray, on Friday, the 28th November.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 13th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I am obliged to your Corresponde nt "Wilmington," for the compliment paid me in placing my name on the highly respectable Ticket, suggested in your paper of yesterday for Town Commissioners; but my inclinations as well as other engagements, forbid my consenting to assume the responsibilities and duties of the office, and I must therefore beg to be excused from being considered a Candidate. Very respectfully,

A. J. DeROSSET, Jr.

To Messrs. Fulton & Price, Journal Office.

☞We seldom recollect a more severe blow than that of yesterday (Sunday) morning. It was hard work for even the masculines to get along; how the hooped sex progressed is not for us to say.

But it was *not* the wind that tore off and carried away a portion of a perfectly new board fence we have recently had put up around a lot on Fourth Street above Princess. We would prefer furnishing the persons who carry off our fences, with wood by the cord for burning purposes, as it would come much cheaper than to supply them with new fences to cook with.

Of course we take it for granted that these things are done by negroes, but their owners had better look out for them, for they could blame nobody for taking rather harsh measures with any colored person caught in the act, and we shall keep a pretty sharp look-out.

☞We see a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, stating that Col. Cunningham and Dr. Bellinger, who were seconds in the late murderous duel between Taber, of the Charleston Mercury, and Mr. McGrath, are fighting it over again in the *Charleston News*.

This is an instance of the carelessness of newspapers. Dr. Bellinger was *not* a second; his communications in reply to Col. Cunningham, all show this; Col. Cunningham's reply to him show the same thing; the same thing was shown by the accounts of the affair published at the time. Dr Bellinger was present simply as a volunteer, with the avowed purpose of mediating between the parties, if possible.

Masonic.

At the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Masons of North Carolina, the following Grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Bro. Pleasant A. Holt, of Graham, Grand Master.
" James F. Alexander, of Lincoln, Sen'r Warden
" F. M. Cox, of Hartford, Junior Warden.
" C. W. D Hutchings, of Raleigh, Treasurer.
" William T. Bain, " " Secretary.

The M. W. G. Master made the following appointments:

Bro. Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, Dep. G. Master.
Rev. Bro. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh, Grand Chaplain.
1st. dis., Deputy Grand Master, Bro. R. N. Forbes, Snow Hill, Greene county.
2d dis., D. G. M. Bro. A. M. Campbell, Fayetteville.
3d " " " " Luke Blackmer, Salisbury.
Bro. F. M. Capehart, Murfreesboro', 1st G. Lecturer.
" H. W. Dunkley, Clarksville, Va., 2d do.
" Alexander Murdock, Salisbury, 3d do
" Joseph Green, Brunswick county, G. Marshal.
" F. J. Holt, Oxford, Sword Bearer.
" T. J. Patrick, Greensboro', Grand Pursuivant
" W. J. Hoke, Lincoln, Grand Senior Deacon
" J. F. Howlet, Grand Junior do.
" James S. Terrell, Grand Tyler.

Later From California—Important from Nicaragua.

New Orleans, Dec. 10.—The Steamer Texas has arrived with California dates to the 20th ult. and San Juan dates to the 5th inst.

The steamer Tennessee for New York, had $270,000 in treasure on board.

The vote of California stands Buchanan 60,000; Fillmore 35,000; Fremont 19,000. The democrats have a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

The California markets were dull.

The advices from Nicaragua are important. Walker had been successful in a series of battles with the combined Central Americans. On the 10 h ult. General Hornsby with 200 men defeated 1,000 of the enemy under the Costa Rican General Cavas. The enemy lost 200 men, and General Hornsby had but two killed and 11 wounded. Four days' fighting ended with the entire defeat of the enemy.

General Walker returned to Granada, and giving three days, notice of his intention, to allow time to remove the valuables, fired the place, leaving not a vestige of the place. He then removed all his effects and men, with the inhabitants, to Rivas, which hereafter will be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle had occurred between the Nicaraguan war schooner Granada, Capt Fayseux, and a Costa Rican brig of war three times her size. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up and all on board perished! It is supposed that the Costa Ricans have lost three thousand men in various battle since October.

From Havana, Key West, and Nicaragua.—Highly Important.

Charleston, Dec. 13.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana 10th instant, via Key West, arrive l this morning.

The steamship Tennessee, from San Juan 4th instant, for New York, had arrived at Key West with 500 passengers and $900,000 in specie.

The cholera had broken out on board the Tennessee, and thirteen of her passengers had died.

Passengers on the Tennessee state that General Walker had been driven from every place in Nicaragua, except the Transit route.

At last accounts, his forces, four hundred strong, were at Granada, surrounded by the Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemalian forces. They had fought for nine days.

Walker was on board a steamer on the lake, without communication with his army.

His men were in a tight place, suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and dying from disease.

Walker had destroyed Granada, as reported per Texas at New Orleans, and Massaya.

The engagement between the Nicaraguan schooner Granada and the Costa Rican brig-of-war lasted for two hours. The schooner was armed with two six-pounders. Finally, the brig blew up. The engagement occurred near San Juan del Sur.

Lola Montez is a passenger in the Tennessee.

The United States schooner W. R. King had arrived at Key West, and sailed for Pensacola.

The steamers Black Warrior and Philadelphia, from New York, were at Havana.

General Harney and suite had arrived at Key West, on a tour of inspection of the different posts.

Flags of truce had been hoisted at all the posts through the country, for the purpose of calling in the Indians for a talk, and, if possible, to bring them to terms peaceably.

At Havana sugars had improved ¼ to ½.

From Kansas.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—We have received Kansas dates to the 3d inst. The free State militia under Capt. Walker have been disbanded at their own request. Sixteen of the free-state prisoners tried for murder in the first degree have been acquitted and nine are still on trial. A large quantity of clothing received by the last boats have been distributed to the destitute. Navigation was entirely closed.

Probable Origin of the Times Hoax.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican furnishes the following probable solution of the Arrowsmith hoax on the London Times. After detailing his impression that Mr. Arrowsmith intended his publication as a hoax, the correspondent says:

"Suspecting one of the mail agent between Augusta and Columbus, of having a hand in it and meeting him shortly after the appearance of the story in the American papers, I accused him of my suspicions, when he stated to me that he had amused an idle hour, in fabricating the story, and getting into conversation with an Englishman who was passing over the route, on the subject of southern atrocities read him his effort.

The traveller requested the copy of the story, which he gave him, without suspication of the use that would be made of it, and you may imagine his astonishment as well as amusement, when it made its appearance in the Times, as a true and genuine scene, as witnessed by the acute Mr. Arrowsmith, on his passage from Macon to Augusta."

Widows in Kansas.—The following interesting sketch is from a private letter of a Georgian emigrant, to the Savannah *Republican*:

"But there is another interesting subject out here, and that is *woman*. I would not, for the world, say anything against the dear creatures that is not strictly true; and when I say that one-fourth of the women are "grass widows," it is so. Here is a bit of romance in real life:

"A young gentleman (call him A.) from South Carolina, got acquainted with 'Miss' B., (a grass widow, with two husbands living,) fell in love, and they were engaged to be married. Business calls him away, and in the meantime C. gets acquainted, falls in love, and is engaged to A.'s betrothed, and shortly afterwads they are married. On the day after the marriage, A. returns, but takes things very coolly. At the end of three weeks C.'s bride elopes with A. leaving C. in the lurch. A letter informs me that she is *again* married, and enjoying her fifth honey-moon, and all five husbands living."

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1856.

House of Commons.—The reports from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Mr. Scott, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the public execution of criminals. Mr. Lyon, of Granville, a resolution in favor of Joseph Clarke, of Granville county.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Badham, a bill to regulate the sale of State Bonds. Mr. White, of Bladen, a bill concerning surety and principal. Mr. Little, a bill to charter the town of Rockingham, Richmond county.

Mr. Badham withdrew his resolution retarding the passage of bills asking aid from the State.

The following bills and resolutions passed their second reading:

The bill concerning fish in Roanoke and Cashie rivers. The bill to repeal 17th section 85th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning pistols. [Mr. Holmes made an able speech in favor of the bill.]—The bill concerning Chatham and Alamance counties. The resolution in favor of cadets at military schools, authorizing the Governor to procure arms and equipments. The bill preventing the obstruction of fish in the Pedee and other rivers. The bill incorporating the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company.

The following bills and resolutions were rejected after their second reading:

A bill to emancipate certain slaves in Sampson county—yeas 1, nays 97. A resolution in favor of John Buffaloe, of Wake county. The bill incorporating Blackman Lodge was rejected on the ground that there was a general law for that purpose.

The rules being suspended, the following bills were finally passed, ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate:

The bill to amend the charter of Davidson College. The resolution to purchase maps for the use of the General Assembly, and the bill to repeal 17th section 85th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning pilots.

A message was received from the Senate, with several engrossed bills, which will be noticed on their second reading.

A message was received from the Governor, with the report from the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The House then adjourned.

Raleigh, Dec. 10, 1856.

Senate—On motion of Mr. Cunningham, a resolution was adopted requesting the public Treasurer to lay before the General Assembly a statement of the financial condition of the State, present and prospective.

The following reports were received:

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Education, on the bill giving the Trustees of the University power to fill present and future vacancies, recommending that it do *not* pass. Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Finance, on the bill increasing the pay of members, recommending that it do *not* pass.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Salisbury.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the bill giving the Trustees of the University power to fill vacancies in their Board, was taken up. Messrs. Coleman and A. G. Jones offered amendments, which were rejected.—A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cameron and Clarke advocated the bill. Messrs. Ramsey, Hill, Pool, Wiggins and Brogden, spoke against it. The bill was rejected; yeas 7, nays 38.

Mr. W. H. Thomas offered the following resolution:

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby respectfully requested to use their influence in favor of the establishment, by the government of the United States, of a Naval depot at Beaufort Harbor, in this State.

The following engrossed bills were received from the House of Commons, and read the first time:

The bill granting the public lands in Watauga county, to the repairs of the roads, &c. The bill to amend 8th section 45th chapter of the Revised Code. The bill concerning the registration of Sheriffs' and Constables' bonds. The bill establishing the weight of a bushel of wheat, &c. The bill authorizing the Sheriffs of Guilford, Surry, Caldwell, and Rutherford, to collect arrearages of taxes. The bill to incorporate Mason County Turnpike Company.

The Senate concurred in a message from the House, proposing to print the reports of several Plank Road Companies.

A message from the House, proposing to defer the election of five Trustees for the University until tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, was concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Commons.—Mr. Foster offered a resolution in favor of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, L. L. D., having access to the public library, which was read and the rules suspended to allow its final passage.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, his bill, incorporating the People's Bank, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, a resolution concerning the clerk of the County Court of Halifax. Mr Bridgers, a resolution in favor of Theodore Schnaeder. Mr. Yancey, a bill to lay off a road in Madison county.—Mr. Clark, a bill to pay witnesses appearing before justices of the peace, &c.

The following bills and resolutions were read the third time and passed.

The resolution in favor of cadets at military schools, authorizing the Governor to furnish arms, equipments, &c. The bill to prevent the felling of timber on the Enue and Fish rivers. The bill to prohibit any obstruction to the passage of fish in the Pedee and other rivers. The bill concerning gaming at Faro. The bill to incorporate the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company. The bill to extend the time of registration of deeds, &c. The bill to amend the charter of the Cheak Turnpike Company.

The bill concerning the Common Schools of North Carolina, after some amendments, passed its second reading.

The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of the Common Schools, was taken up. A warm debate ensued, Messrs. Bridgers and Erwin opposed the bill, and Mr. Blanton supported it. On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the better securing of costs in suits at law and equity, passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate York Collegiate Institute, passed its second reading. An amendment, empowering it to confer degrees, was rejected. Its powers are confined to granting diplomas only.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing the Engineer's report of the survey of the Western Railroad, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The bill to incorporate the town of Salem, being an engrossed bill from the Senate, was read the first time, and, the rules being suspended, the bill was read the second and third times. Mr. Reeves opposed the bill, and Mr. Waugh, Martin and D. F. Caldwell supported it. Pending the debate, the hour arrived for adjournment.

Raleigh, Dec. 11, 1856.

Senate—The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

Mr. Cherry, a bill to expedite the construction and completion of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Mr. A. G. Jones, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State. [This bill exempts free white persons from the payment of capitation tax, and subjects free persons of color to the payment thereof from the age of twenty-one to sixty-five years. All slaves from their birth to their twelfth year to pay one-half the capitation tax imposed on slaves of twelve years of age and upwards.] Mr. Rives, a bill to amend an act for the improvement of Cape Fear River, above Fayetteville. [This bill asks for an appropriation by the State.] Mr. Cherry, a bill authorizing an exchange of bonds with the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, and an increase of the capital stock of said company.

The hour of eleven having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for five Trustees for the University. [We understand there was no election, none of the candidates having received the requisite number of votes.]

The resolution continuing the Historical agency of the State was read the second and third times and passed.

The following bills were read the second time:

The bill fixing the place to which notice of protest should be sent. Rejected. The bill to repeal that portion of the Revised Code relating to fire hunting by night. Passed.

The bill to allow the clerk of Craven County Court more time to make out tax lists, was amended by inserting "and Comptroller" after clerk, and passed. The bill concerning executors and administrators passed.

The following bills passed their third reading:

The bill to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin county. The bill to give additional authority to the Commissioners of the town of Tarboro'. The bill to authorize the inspectors of naval stores to guage the article of Spirits of Turpentine.

The bills to amend the charters of the Western Plank Road Company, and the Charlotte and Fayetteville Plank Road Company, were laid on the table.

The bill for dividing the State into eight judicial districts, was read the second time, and, after considerable debate, rejected; yeas 14, nays 29.

A communication from the State Comptroller was received and sent to the House, with a proposition to print.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Commons.—The report from the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvement on the Beaufort and Fayetteville Railroad bill, recommended the rejection of several of the sections of the bill, and the substitution of others. On motion of Mr. Bridgers, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed

The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred:

Mr Outlaw, a bill concerning the competency of corporators as witnesses. Mr. Hackney, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Graham Plank Road Company. Mr. Hall, a bill to establish female normal schools. Mr. Mann, a bill to repeal 34th section 61st chapter Revised Code. Mr. Outlaw, a bill to authorize the Court of Common Pleas of Bertie county to impose tolls in said county. Mr. Barnes, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Dobbin. Mr. Foster, a bill to incorporate the Normal College and Thomasville Turnpike-road Co. Mr. Gilliam, a bill to encourage and promote matrimony. [This bill authorizes the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and all licensed practising attorneys at law, to solemnize the rites of matrimony under the same rules as ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace.] Mr Meares, a bill to amend an act concerning civil processes before jusiices of the peace. Mr. Houk, a bill to amend the 99th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning crimes and punishments.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the resolution of the House to enter upon an election for five trustees for the University. The names of thirty-two gentlemen were placed in nomination by the members of the House. The House proceeded to vote by ballot. When the tellers retired, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the bill to incorporate the town of Salem, which passed its third reading. Yeas 95, nays 7.

The resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmene was taken up. [It was a claim for compensation for land sold by the State, which had been granted for Revolutionary services, rendered by the ancestor of claimant. It occasioned a warm debate, which was maintained by Messrs. Hackney, Thompson and Jenkins, in favor of the resolution, and opposed by Messrs. Dargan and Humphrey.

Pending the debate, the House adjourned.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1856

Senate.—Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the literary fund.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee to whom the claim of B. H. Stanmire shall be referred. Concurred in.

Mr A. J. Jones offered a resolution authorizing and requesting His Excellency, Governor Bragg, to secure the services of Col. Gwynn to make an examination of the works of the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, and report the same to the General Assembly at an early day. The resolution also authorizes the Governor to draw on the public treasury to defray the expenses of said survey. The rules being suspended, the resolution finally passed.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill to abolish jury trials in the County Court of Polk County.

At 11 o'clock the bill to establish and lay off a new county by the name of Alleghany was taken up and read. Mr. W. H. Thomas advocated the bill in an appeal for what he considered the rights of the West, and offered an amendment, which was rejected. Mr. Eaton opposed the bill on the ground of the want of the necessary Federal population to constitute a county. Mr Wilder also opposed the bill. Mr. Bryant, of Ashe, in a feeling appeal, advocated the passage of the bill. The bill was rejected. Yeas 21, nays 25

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill laying off the State into eight judicial districts was defeated on yesterday. This produced a protracted debate between Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Pool, pending which Mr Wilder moved to adjourn, which motion was agreed to.

House of Commons.—Mr. Bright presented a report from the Committee on the University election, declaring none of the candidates were elected.—Report concurred in.

The Committee on Corporation and Currency reported majority and minority reports on the bill incorporating the People's Bank, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to emancipate William, a slave. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Rankin, the resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmire was referred to a joint select committee, for further consideration.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad was taken up as the order of the day. Mr. Outlaw wished to postpone the debate, if the friends of the bill would consent. Mr. Shepherd, who had vacated the Chair, declined acceding, and requested the opponents of the bill to address the House and give him an opportunity to reply. A pause succeeded, during which a motion by Mr. Leait, to make the Northwestern Railroad the order of the day on Wednesday next, was rejected. Mr. Foster addressed the House in favor of the bill to aid the Western Road. It would not cost the State one cent. He was willing to invest his own funds, and entered into a close calculation, to show the great profit that would arise from the transportation of 500,000 tons of coal annually, and made calculations to show the indebtedness of the State would be paid off in 30 years, besides paying a large dividend to stockholders, and this result from coal alone, without reference to other sources of revenue. Mr. Gilliam opposed the bill with reluctance. He thought Mr. Foster's calculations would be found erroneous He thought the results anticipated would never be realized, and, at some length, stated why he should vote against it.—Mr. Shepherd answered Mr. Gilliam's objection, and supported the statement of Mr. Foster, with an array of facts and calculations, based on the experience of the Northern roads, which showed how completely he had mastered the subject. His arguments in favor of the road, and the consequent building of a magnificent arsenal, were strongly put. He concluded a speech of nearly two hours by calling on the House to disregard every minor consideration; to act right, and leave the consequences to God and their country. He was followed by Mr. Bledsoe, in opposition to the bill, who was very ably answered by Mr. Meares. Mr. Bledsoe repeated his objection at length. The provisions of the bill, respecting the issuing of bonds, was debated between him and Mr. Meares till near the hour of adjournment, when further debate was postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

Prospect of Suffring in Liberia.—The Rev. J. Burns the superintendent of the Methodist missions in Western Africa, writes from Monrovia, under date of October as following:

There is now a strong probability that the ensuing twelve months, well be rather a serious time though at Liberia for breadstuff. This has been a very hard year, and produce of all kinds has been high. The misfortune is, that in many places, and for some weeks together, it could not be had at any price, hundreds among the natives even having died of want. There is every reason to fear that the next year will be much worse than this one.

Coolness Unparalleled.—A mercantile firm of this city received this week a letter from the captain of one of the brigs they chartered, dated Barbadoes, in which he informs them that as he believed the United States are about going to eternal smash, he sold ship and cargo and pocketed the money, which he didn't think they will ever see again. He concludes with some complimentary allusions to our countrymen, and wishes he had never seen any of them. The vessel is the brig Boston.—*Boston Gazette.*

The Steamship Great Britain.—The famous English steamship Great Britain has again undergone at Liverpool important alterations for increasing her capacity and efficiency. She has had a new iron stern post, forged at the Mersey Foundry, which is said to be "the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any person." She is to have a new double-bladed screw; to have a lion and unicorn figure-head of life-size; her masts have been moved forward, and alterations made in her rig to enable her to carry a fourth more canvas; with other important alterations by which she will have accommodations for nearly 600 passengers, with room for 2,000 tons of cargo and 1,000 tons of coal, besides stores and water for a voyage to Australia.

Live for a Purpose.—The secret of all success in life, of all greatness, nay of all happiness, is to live for a purpose. There are many persons always busy, who have yet no great object in view. They fritter away their energies on a hundred things, and never accomplish anything because never giving their attention to only one thing. They are like butterflies, flitting from spot to spot, never gaining wealth; while the ant, who keeps to a certain circuit around her hole, lays up stores for winter comfort. Such persons are doomed to be dissatisfied in the end, if not sooner, for they find in the race of life they have been passed by all who had a purpose. It is not only the positive drones, therefore, but the busy idlers that make a blunder of life for the want of purpose.

Disposing of Slave Property.—Negro property is becoming so precarious, owing to the machinations of the abolitionists, the slave-holders of Western Virginia are generally taking measures to guard against their loss, by disposing of them, to those who will carry them beyond the reach of the underground railroad. A few days since Mr. Joseph S. Macnair sold to Mr. Stern, of Richmond, fifteen slaves, old and young, for the sum of eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. William Love also sold to the same gentleman two likely girls and a boy for two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

[*Point Pleasant (Va.) Rep.*

The Largest Congressional District in the U. States.—The largest Congressional district in the United States is the second district of Wisconsin.—The usual average for Congressional districts is from eight thousand to fifteen thousand votes, but this district at the late election polled 49,248 votes.—This is enormous, and well illustrates the prodigious growth of Wisconsin within the last five years. By the next census that district will undoubtedly be entitled to at least three members of Congress.

Arrival of Coolies at Havana.—Dates from Havana to the 29th ultimo, announce that the British bark Ellen Oliver, Captain Henderson, had just arrived at that port from Swatoa and St. Helena, after a passage of 197 days, with 263 Asiatics, for cornfield service, under eight years contracts. Sixty of these poor creatures died on the passage, and two after arrival. Bark Henry Miller, Pust, from same port, 147 days, had also arrived, with 185 Asiatics to the same consignees. Six died on the voyage.

New Orleans City Assessment.—$2,460,360 is estimated as the increased assessment on property in New Orleans, this year, more than last. Total amount last year, $24,253,380: this year, $36,722,680.

Pompey said he once worked for a man who raised his wages so high that he could only reach them once in two years.

☞Theophilus Fiske, Esq., has ceased his editorial connection with the Pennsylvanian. Mr. Fiske did good service during the campaign.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having at October Term, 1856, of Duplin County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of WM. COOPER, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against the estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate, by account, will please settle the same by January Court, or they will be proceed in the hands of an officer for collection.

He also gives notice that on the 30th of December next he will expose at public sale the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 125 bbls. Corn; 10,000 pounds Fodder; fifty fat Hogs; twelve Horses; two yoke of Oxen; one Road Wagon; one Timber Wagon; three Carts; Stock Hogs, Cattle, and various other articles;—the sale to continue from day to day until all are disposed of. The property will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers being required to give bond, with two approved securities.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES.

WM. B. MIDDLETON, Adm'r.

Nov. 27th, 1856 14-tz

ARE YOU SICK?

Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the churchyards might be cured by Ayer's Cathartic Pills, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the Headache, Heartburn, and their kindred disorder, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the uncleanly diseases of the skin because your system wants cleaning. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your stomach and bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, and the Pills for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, W. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.

Nov. 28th, 1856—13-2m

NOTICE.

BEING DESIROUS OF CHANGING OUR BUSINESS, we offer our TURPENTINE DISTILLERY of 25 barrels capacity and all necessary fixtures, for sale. It is